

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

LINED WATERWAY OR OUTLET

(ft)
CODE 468

DEFINITION

A waterway or outlet having an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone, or other permanent material. The lined section extends up the side slopes to a designed depth. The earth above the permanent lining may be vegetated or otherwise protected.

PURPOSE

To provide for safe disposal of runoff from other conservation structures or from natural concentrations of flow, without damage by erosion or flooding, where unlined or grassed waterways would be inadequate. Properly designed linings may also control seepage, piping, and sloughing or slides.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies if the following or similar conditions exist:

1. Concentrated runoff is of such that a lining is needed to control erosion.
2. Steep grades, wetness, prolonged base flow, seepage, or piping would cause erosion.
3. The location is of such that use by people or animals preclude use of vegetated waterways or outlets.
4. High-value property or adjacent facilities warrant the extra cost to contain design runoff in a limited space.
5. Soils are highly erosive or other soil or climatic conditions preclude using vegetation.
6. Installation of nonreinforced concrete or mortared flagstone linings, shall be made only on low shrink-swell soils that are well drained or where subgrade drainage facilities are installed.

CRITERIA

Capacity. The minimum capacity shall be adequate to carry the peak rate of runoff from a 10-year frequency storm. Velocity shall be computed by using Manning's Formula with a coefficient of roughness "n" as follows:

Lining	"n" Value
Concrete	
Trowel finish.....	0.012 -.014
Float finish.....	.013 -.017
	.016 -.022
Gunite.....	
Flagstone.....	.020 -.025
.	
Riprap.....	Determine from figure 1
.	

Velocity. Maximum design velocity shall be as shown in figure 2. Except for short transition sections, flow in the range of 0.7 to 1.3 of the critical slope must be avoided unless the channel is straight. Velocities exceeding critical shall be restricted to straight reaches.

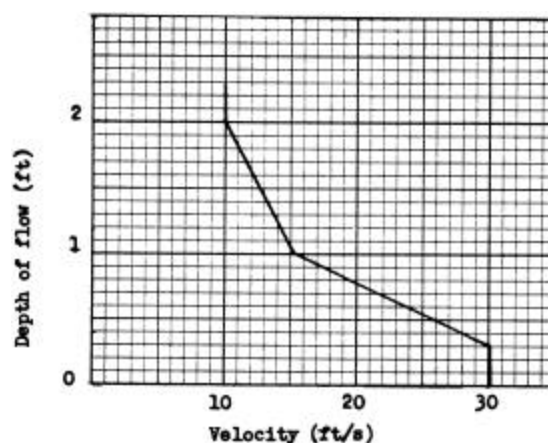


Figure 2.—Maximum velocity vs depth of flow.

Waterways or outlets with velocities exceeding critical shall discharge into an energy dissipater to reduce velocity to less than critical.

Cross section. The cross section shall be triangular, parabolic, or trapezoidal. Cross section made of monolithic concrete may be rectangular.

Freeboard. The minimum freeboard for lined waterways or outlets shall be 0.25 ft above design high water in areas where erosion-resistant vegetation cannot be grown adjacent to the paved side slopes. No freeboard is required if vegetation can be grown and maintained.

Side slope. The steepest permissible side slopes, horizontal to vertical, shall be:

Nonreinforced concrete:

Hand-placed, formed concrete

Height of lining, 1.5 ft or lessVertical
Hand-placed screened concrete or mortared in
place flagstone

Height of lining, less than 2 ft1 to 1

Height of lining, more than 2 ft2 to 1

Slip form concrete:

Height of lining, less than 3 ft1 to 1

Rock riprap2 to 1

Lining thickness. Minimum lining thickness shall be:

Concrete.....4 in. (In most problem areas,
minimum thickness shall be
5 in. with welded wire fabric
reinforcing.)

Rock riprap.....Maximum stone size plus
thickness of filter or bedding

Flagstone.....4 in., including mortar bed

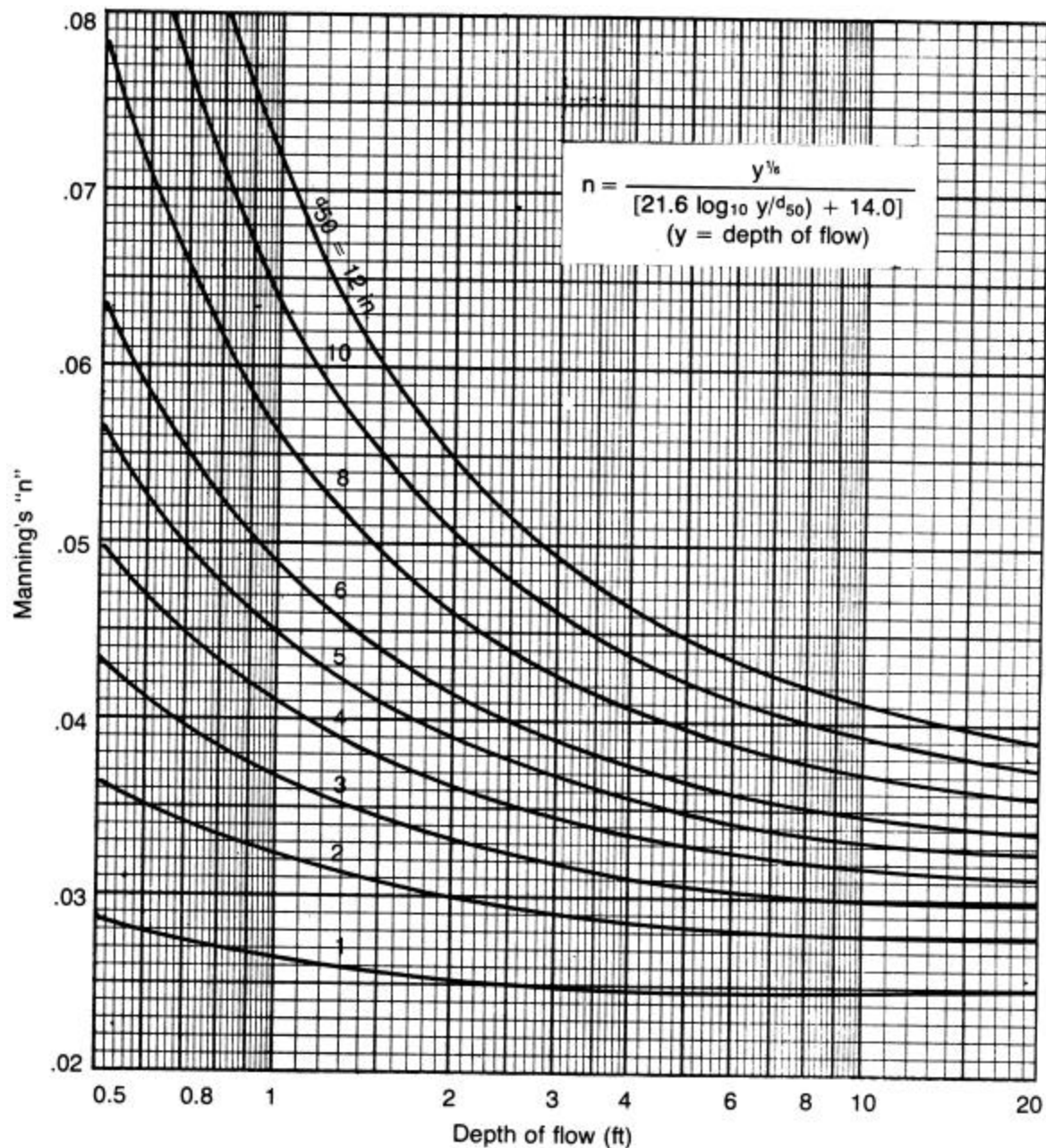


Figure 1.—Values of n for riprap-lined channels, d_{50} size vs depth of flow.

Related structures. Side inlets, drop structures, and energy dissipaters shall meet the hydraulic and structural requirements for the site.

Filters or bedding. Filters or bedding shall be used to prevent piping. Drains shall be used to reduce uplift pressure and to collect water, as

required. Filters, bedding, and drains shall be designed according to SCS standards. Weep holes may be used with drains if needed.

Concrete. Concrete used for lining shall be proportioned so that it is plastic enough for thorough consolidation and stiff enough to stay in place on side slopes. A dense durable product shall be required. Specify a mix that

can be certified as suitable to produce a minimum strength of at least 3,000 lb/in.². Cement used shall be Portland cement, Types I or II, or if required, Types IV or V. Aggregate used shall have a maximum size of 1-1/2 in.

Mortar. Mortar used for mortared in-place flagstone shall consist of a workable mix of cement, sand, and water with a water-cement ratio of not more than 6 gallons of water per bag of cement.

Contraction joints. Contraction joints in concrete linings, if required, shall be formed transversely to a depth of about one-third the thickness of the lining at a uniform spacing in the range of 10 to 15 ft. Provide for uniform support to the joint to prevent unequal settlement.

Rock riprap or flagstone. Stone used for riprap shall be dense and hard enough to withstand exposure to air, water, freezing, and thawing. Flagstone shall be flat for ease of placement and have the strength to resist exposure and breaking.

CONSIDERATIONS

Water Quantity

1. Effects upon components of the water budget, especially effects on volumes and

rates of runoff, infiltration, **evaporation**, transpiration, deep percolation, and ground water recharge.

2. Variability of the practice's effect caused by seasonal and climatic changes.

WATER QUALITY

1. Filtering effects of vegetation on the movement of sediment and dissolved and sediment attached substances will be evaluated.
2. Effects on the visual quality of the water resources.
3. Short-term and construction-related effects on the quality of water resources.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for constructing lined waterways or outlets shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purposes

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

Provisions must be made for timely maintenance to insure lined waterways function properly.